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Current quarentine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, May 5, 1897.]

BELGIUM.—By royal order of April 5, the sanitary police regulations against the importation of plague have been amended as follows, in accordance with the recommendations of the conference of Venice, held in March, 1897:

Article 1. Entry and transportation of the following-named articles from countries or localities infected with plague are forbidden, by land routes as well as water ways.

(a) Body linen, old or used articles of clothing, and bedding that has been used, so far as these articles may be considered as merchandise.

(b) Rags. Bagging that has been in use, old carpets and embroideries that have been in use.

(c) Raw hides and green skins.

(d) Fresh animal refuse, claws, hoofs, hair, raw silk, and wool.

(e) Human hair.

This order, so far as it relates to raw wool, green skins, raw hides, and certain sorts of rags and carpets, may be suspended by ministerial order and repealed by special provisions relative to packing, disinfection, etc.

Article 2. The transportation of the susceptible articles named in article 1 shall take place under supervision of the customs officer if these articles have been so packed as to escape infection.

Article 3. Entry and transportation of articles named in article 1, but not coming from plague-infected countries or localities, may take place by permission of the customs officers under certification relative to their place of origin.

Article 4. Entry and transportation of said articles where they have been at infected ports en route, may take place, provided the authorities at the said ports can certify that they have not come in contact with polluting matter.

Article 4. Articles named in article 1 shall not be denied entry and transportation if the customs officers can certify that they left the infected port prior to the outbreak of the disease.

Article 5. The minister of agriculture and public works shall publicly specify the countries and districts against which these regulations are in force and shall fix the duration of their application.

Article 6. The measures of medical inspection, disinfection, and isolation prescribed for use in ports shall be in conformity with the recommendations of the Venice conference.

Article 7. The said minister shall also prescribe the measures for disinfection of baggage in conformity with the recommendations of the conference.

Article 8. The royal order of January 8 and all the measures of the sanitary commission of the Scheld, which are not in conformity with the recommendations of the conference, are hereby declared out of force.

PERSIA.—According to advices of March 17 the protective measures ordered for the South Persian littoral are extended to include bedding, clothing in use, mattresses, hides, rags, and cotton waste among infectious articles.

BRAZIL.*Sanitary reports from Rio.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, April 19, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended April 17, 1897:

There were 15 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 1; 12 from yellow fever, an increase of 11; 11 from *beriberi*, a decrease of 5; 8 from enteric fever, an increase of 4; 1 from measles, none in the foregoing week; 40 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 9; none from whooping cough, none in the foregoing week, and 298 from all causes, a decrease of 27. The health of the town and port continues excellent. Of the

cases of beriberi two were in private houses, but evidently taken from the hospitals. The yellow fever cases may be due to the unseasonable high temperature.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: April 12, steamship *Catania*, German, for New York, and steamship *Parthia*, German, for New York, from Santos. April 14, steamship *Eastern Prince*, British, for New York. April 19, steamship *Drummond*, British, Capt. D. Mills, for Ship Island, Miss., or Pensacola, Fla., and steamship *Handel*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 26, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended April 24, 1897:

There were 9 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 4; 7 from yellow fever, a decrease of 5; 7 from beriberi, a decrease of 4; 8 from enteric fever and 1 from measles, the same as in the foregoing week; 38 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 2, and 308 from all causes, an increase of 10.

By telegraph we have the news that yellow fever has appeared in Sorocaba, and Guaritingatá in Sao Paulo.

The health of this town and port continues good.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected, or received bills of health from this office: April 19, steamship *California*, French, for New Orleans, from Santos. April 20, bark *Assyria*, Norwegian, for Mobile, Ala. April 22, ship *Girpen*, Swedish, for Sabine Pass, La.; bark *Innervick*, British, for Sapelo Sound, Ga. April 23, bark *Cornelia*, Dutch, for Tybee Roads, Ga., and barkentine *Frances*, American, for Baltimore, Md. April 24, steamship *Grecian Prince*, British, for Barbados, West Indies. April 26, steamship *Bellarden*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

May 22: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended May 20 there were in that city 16 deaths from yellow fever, with 60 new cases, and 50 new cases of smallpox, with 7 deaths.

May 18: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended May 15 there were in that city 5 new cases and no deaths from yellow fever, and 10 cases and 5 deaths from smallpox.

May 14: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended May 12 there were in that city 1 death from smallpox and 2 deaths from yellow fever.